Amnsements.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN NUSEUM.

BAY AND EVENING—THE GRPHAN OF GENEVA—LONG HOUSE OF THE ERIBEL—M. W. Clorks and a full company one hundred those and cultipatives.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

THIS EVENING-RIF VAL WINKLE-Mr Joseph Jodes
as Kate Kanen. WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS-1 WITCH MATINEES.

NEW YORK THEATER
THIS EVENING-DUBLE-QUE-LADI AUDLEYS SECRET
-LOLA MONTEZ Mr. Mark Smith, Mr. A. H. Davenport, Mr.
Lawa daker, No. W. Gemeroel.

TERRACE GARDEN, Taint ave.
THIS EVENING AS A THIER THOMAS'S ORCHESTRAL GARDEN CONCERT. Programme wined every evening. Eighty

THIS EVENING-BUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS-Dick Sanda. C. Hearr, Dempsier Grier and Hodgkins.

OLD BOWERY THEATER
THIS EVENING SIX YEARS AFTER, OF THE TICKET OF-LEAVE MAN'S WIFE SIX G. L. FOX. Miss Fanoy Heating.

THIS EVENING-AMATEUR GYMNASTS-Haulou Brothers

WINTER GARDEN.
THIS EVENING - O'DONNELL'S MISSION. Mr. John Brougham and a powerful empany.

THIS EVENING-ITALIAN OPERA-IL TROVATORE-LA

Business Notices.

DALLEY'S GALVANIC HORSE SALVE is pronounced by all who have used it the very best Horse Ointment in use. It is constantly caring cases of long standing which have been given up as incurable. Scrittices, Gala, Sithat Seres, Swellings, Stiff Joints. Hard Comment in use; for a box. Sold by all Druggists and at the

CATABER '-NORTON'S NEW REMEDY FOR CAVA RRH breaks up this terrible close se at its fourthin head. Removes at once pain in time temples, not see in the head of maire discourges, obserting those of the best flug to these, tained to reade, and obligates this louth-annea makedy in all its forms forever, bend stamp, for Pampiller, to Granter Nordon X. 11 Annest.

GSNIN'S FALL STYLE HATS

FOR GENTLEMEN GESIN, No. 513 PROADWAY.

ELLIPTIC SEWING-MACHINE CO.'S INCOMPARABLE

"Haseam is stronger and less liable to rip in use or wear, than the chattich,"—I Jusqu's heport" at the "Island Park Trial," less dond for the "Report" and samples of Work containing solk kinds of chies on the same mere of goods.

No. 808 Broadway. THE ARM AND LEG, by B. FRANK PALMER, LL. D.-The "heat" free to seidliers, and low to afficers and civilians. 1,699 Chestautest. Phila: Autor pl., N. Y.; 19 Green st., Boston. Avoid freedulent infiniteients of all natents.

MARVIN'S NEW PATENT ALUM AND DRY PLASTER Marrianted perfectly on Advantage of the Marriante Sarras Marris & Co. 265 D'dway, and 721 Chestmut-et., Phila.

AT WHOLESALE-CHILDREN'S GENTEEL WAR HARTED Copper-Topical Boots and Shoes, Sewed and Pegged. Eloniow & Track, Vesey st., N. Y. TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, Monthly and Suspensory LANDAGE, the hear of chespest in the world, wholesale or retail, at the SHRRWOOD S. No. 340 Providings.

THE Howe SEWING MACHINES-LOCK STITCH .and Manufacturers. They are world-renowned. The Hown Maching Co., No. 609 Broadway. New-York. MOTT'S CREMICAL POMADE Restores Gray Hair, hoops it glossy and from falling out; removes dandruff; the fine-t draw-ing used. Seld by RESETON. No. 10 Aster Mouse, and druggists.

Rheumatism of years standing is being daily cured by a few doses of METCALPUS GREAT RHUTMATIC KRIEDY. TRUSSES, ELASTIC STOCKINGS, SUSPENSORY BAND-FLORENCE LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES-Best allowedd Florence Sewing-Machine Company, No. 500 Broadway.

IMPROVED LOCK-STITCH MACHINES for Tailors and

CHRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, the best made. Sold GROVER & BAKER'S HIGHEST PREMIUM ELASTIC

WHEELER & WILSON'S LOCK-STITCH SEWING Cartes Vignette, \$3 per dozen: Duplicates, \$2.

New-York Daily Tribune.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1866.

THE TRIBUNE TRACTS-NO. 1. THE TRIBUNE will publish, immediately, a Tract containing the Proceedings of the Southern Loyalists' Convention. The price will be announced as soon as the Convention

We will thank our advertising customers to hand in their Advertisements at as carry an hour as possible. If received after 9 o'clock they cannot be classified under their proper heads.

EFFP THE RALL BOLLING. The following are a few of the letters received on Thursday, Sept. 6, inclosing subscriptions:

ELECTIVILIS, N. Y. Sept. 3, 1866 — There are not Johnson men enough in this Democratic town to prevent the circulation of The TRIBUSE. Inclosed find check for \$30, for which amount send to my address 100 Weeklies, three months. Yours for the cause. amount send to my success of the cause.

CURA, Sept. 3, 1866. — Inclosed find draft for \$45 90, for which send ISI CAMPAION TRIBUNES to the Subscriber. By this you will perceive that "we still survive" in Cubo, and intend making the thing interesting for "Andy" and his triends, particularly when the votes are condited. Yours truly,

Cubb, Alighany County, N. Y.

Linghan \$100 ten dollars for

NIAGARA FALLS. Sept. 1. 1866.—I inclose (\$10) ten dellars for \$6 copies of This lambon for three mouths, having listened to a fong speech from the President—once an Alderman. Respectfully,

Commercial Travelor, Middlebury, Conn.

WORKS OF THE AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY, WALTHAM, 488-. Inclosed you will find \$22 to for lof copies of THE CAM-ation THIBUNE, which you will please forward as soon as con-scient.

L. NOBLE, Waltham, Mass.

PASTVILLE, N. Y., Sept. 4, 1866.—Inchesed please find drafts for \$30, the process of one near's labor mong the friends of the Union, for 60 copies of The Labraton Thintyne, which send to my address. Yours truly,

P. S.—It has been a long time since I have used much efforts in getting up clubs for your paper, but the time has come when all Union men should work, and the most effectual preaching is through your paper, for the time and money expended.

MOSTON LANDSCAND COUNTY, N. Y.—Inchesed I send you

Moscow, Livingston County, N. Y.—Inclosed I send you 630 for 100 copies of your Campaign paper.

H. Tillon, Moscow, Livingston County, N. Y.

H. Tilton, Moscow, Livingston County, N. Y.
Warsaw, N. Y. Aug. 28, 1866.—Inclosed I send \$74.50, to
pay as follows: 100 Campaign Tribuses, 28 Sem. Wherly
Tribuses, 3 months, 3 Sem. Wherly Tribuses, 1 year, 13
Wherly Tribuses, 1 year, 411 to Warsaw, N. Y.
Yours respectfully,
Augustus Frank.
Camper, N. Y., Sept. 4, 1866.—Inclosed phase find draft, for
\$36 for which you will please send me 100 copies of The Campaign Tribuses, commencing with the present week. Three
cheers for Congress.

JAMES H. Gamble,
Camdes, Onedia County, New York.

Camden. Onelah County. New-York.

ELIZABETH. N. J. Sept. 5, 1806.—I must again tronble you to add 50 papers of THE CAMPAIOS TEMBURE to the package of S. D. Brake for Elizabeth. This makes 200 numbers in all. viz.: 150 for S. D. Drake, Elizabeth and 50 for W. G. Jones, Elizabethport; for which last the order was sent yesterday.

Himshethport; for which last the order was sent yesterday, with check.

I want to root The Times out of our place so far an Republi-

I want to root The Times out of our pince so far an Republicana are concerted.

Inclosed find check for \$1.5.

Yours respectfully.

Nernarra City, August 28, 1866.—You will please find inclosed draft on New York for \$100, contributed by two of our citizens for which you will please send The New York Tributes for one year to the following places: 15 coules to Baton Rouge, the remainder to be divided between New Orleans and Memphis, and to be delivered by Festimaters to Rebels only. Yours respectfully.

G. W. SROAT.

FOUR BYRON, N. Y. September 4, 1866.—I have this day sent Dy Refress \$3.5, for which I wish you to send 110 ceptes of The Campaign Tributes to my address for the same.

SOUTHERINGE, Mass., September 4, 1866.—Inclused please find draft, for \$30 to pay for 100 copies of The Extra Tributes for the political campaign, "to be addressed to me at this place for circulation among the people. We realize the monoscality for keeping before the eye full and correct discussions of the siness instringed in the companion even in a summarity fitted this where "my policy" fads scarce a single advected, and there is no problemation as estitable for the envise as this. You will, therefore, for ward them as directed, and oblige your reconstitute.

and there is no publication so suitable for the any loc as laboratory.

You will, therefore, forward them as directed, and oblige yours associatly.

A. J. Barringtoness.

Inches public as of the Section of the S

2 copies for three months......\$1 Payable always in advance. Address THE TRIBUNE, New-York City.

The Tribune in London. STEVENS REOTHERS. (American Agents for Lebraries, it Henricita to Corea Garden, W. C.), are Agents for the sale of THE TRIBUTE CORE CIL 1989 SECURE PROSPECTIVES and APPRICATED TO

NEWS OF THE DAY.

FOREIGN NEWS

Dispatches from Mexico state that Certinas has issue recolamation from Camargo announcing himself Gov-nor, and warning the merchants of Matamoros not to we the city under the authority of Canales. If they do sy will be subject to eventualities. By way of New-leans there is a rumor that Tampico has been captured

DOMESTIC NEWS. The Irrington and Olympic Base Ball Clubs played a match at the Redwood grounds, Paterson. The Olympics caned the day by four runs. At New-Rochelle, the Survivise and Ambidexter Clubs have contested for the supremacy, the former were the victors.

The Union State Convention of Kansas have unani-mously recommended that the Legislature submit to the people the question that the word white be stricken out from the State Constitution.

THE PENDING CANVASS.

In Raleigh, North Carolina, on the 20th of September, a State Convention of "unmistakable loyalists" is to be hold. Nominations for Governor will be made. Messrs Seitle and Dockery are among those named for gubernato, rial honors.

John C. Churchill of Oswego has been nominated for the XXII4 Congressional Congressional District of this

John Davidson has been nominated as the Radical candidate for the Hid New-Jersey Congressional District.

NEW YORK CITY.

The Chamber of Commerce met yesterlay afternoon.
Mr. A. A. Low, the President, occupied the chair. An important report was received from the Boston Board of Trade, recommending the subsidising of the United States Atlantic Ocean Steam Companies. A Committee was appointed to make arrangements for a celebration of the laying of the Atlantic Cable. After several communications had been read, the Chamber adjourned.

We leave chaosing many of the last cable. A disreptable

We have cheering news of the lost cable. A dispatch rom the Great Eastern, dated yesterday, informs us that il was going well; and that vessel is expected to reach Heart's Content to-day.

The Fall trade sales of books were commenced yester-day morning at the salesrooms of Messrs. Leavitt, Stre-beigh & Co., No. 498 Broadway. There was a large at-tendance of dealers from all the States and British Prov-At a meeting of the Mozart General Committee l

At a meeting, it was decided, on motion of the Hon. Fernando Wood, that it would be inexpedient to send delegates to the State Convention to be held in Albany on the 11th. Mayor Hoffman received a letter yesterday from Mr. Thomas Savage, Consul-General at Havana, informing him that the quarantine laws at Havana have been modi-

To On the inside pages of to-day's issue will be found a continuation of Mr. Bayard Taylor's Trip to Colorado; Dramatic Criticism; Health of the City; Police Trials; Commercial Matters; Market Reports; Field Sports, and many other items of importance.

he did not expect such an emphatic answer from

Mr. Johnson, in every speech, deposits the Constitution and the Union in the hands of the people; this is well, for they are certainly unsafe in his own.

We greatly regret to hear of the probable destruction of the Union League House of Philadelphia, by fire. It was one of the finest buildings in that city, a magnificent monument of the loyalty of the citizens.

Yesterday the corner-stone of the monument to Stephen A. Douglas was laid, with appropriate ceremonies, of which we present a full report, including the oration of Gen. Dix.

The address of the Union State Convention forcibly presents the great questions which are before the people of this State. It is an argument which admits of no just reply, and will be a suggestive text during the campaign.

A man named Rogers, one of Mr. Johnson's Postmasters, threw this week's issue of The Meriden Recorder out of the West Meriden (Conn.) Post-Office, and then sent word to the editor that "he was instructed not to circulate any papers which did not support the Administration of President Johnson." wants to test this postal reform, he should issue similar instructions to the Postmaster of New-York.

The Supreme Court, yesterday, in full bench, declared the Excise Law constitutional, and decided that the Excise Board cannot be enjoined. Liquordealers must now take out licenses or pay the penalty. The action of the Court will have the effect of shutting

OUR STATE CONVENTION.

District of our State were represented in the Union- so, to chronicle a fresh disaster like this on the Cen-Republican State Convention at Syracuse on Wednes- tral day, and that Gov. FENTON was renominated thereby with absolute and enthusiastic unanimity, are already generally known. It may not have been so fully noted that, whereas a full Convention of three delegates from each Assembly District consists of 384 members, there were 381 members who responded to their names by voting on each of the two ballots for Lieutenant-Governor. And, apart from necessary absences on various committees, the attendance was uniformly full; while no words can do justice to the stern resolve, the undoubting confidence, the irrepressible enthusiasm, manifested throughout and by all. "We shall do better in our County than we did last year," was the all but unanimous report of each delegation; some of them said very much better. Of the 384 delegates, not one expressed or harbored a doubt of overwhelming victory. There is no County in the State where the "Bread-and-Butter brigade" can bring votes the Copperhead ticket equal in number to the Federal offices in that County; while each case of apostasy will cause ten more votes to be polled for our candidates than they would otherwise have received.

ratified, is as follows:

For Governor-Hap, REUREN E, FENTON, Chautangua For Lieut. Gor'r-Gen. STEWART L. WOODFORD, Kings; For Canal Com'r-Hon. STEPHEN T. HAYT, Steuben For State Prison Inspector-Gen, JOHN HAMMOND, Essex. Of Gov. FENTON, we need not speak. The unanimity and enthusiasm wherewith he was renominated show the appreciation wherein he is held by the people of our State after twelve years of eminent service n Congress and in the Executive chair.

Gen. Woodford is perhaps the youngest man yet nominated for the second office in our State; yet be is mature in patriotic zeal and honorable service. An ardent and eloquent Republican, he is old enough to have done yeoman service in the canvass for Freedom and Fremont ten years ago, as well as for Lincoln and Hamlin six years ago. Few young or old men in our State were more industrious or efficient canvassers in 1860 than he was. Appointed U. S. Assistant District-Attorney in 1861, a sense of patriotic daty impelled him to relinquish the delights of home and the prospect of rising rapidly in his profession for the barsher fortunes of the tented field. He raised one of the first companies for the War, and served in it usefully and creditably to the end; having risen to the rank of Colonel, and been honored for meritorious service with the brevet of Brigadier-General. And he will prove himself as capable and useful in the councils of the State as he has already proved effective in the advocacy of Republican principles and intrepid in the maintenance by arms of the rightful authority of the Union.

Mr. HAYT has served his district in the State Senate, is an experienced man of business, and He has pity and elemency for misguided men seeking thoroughly conversant with our Canals and their the destruction of their country, but none for those geods. Presented among a number of most worthy competitors, and commended solely on the ground of construction. To the former, repentant or unrepentpersonal fitness, Le was nominated on the first ballot. ant, he gives the hand of brotherly kindness; upon errands upon which our reporters in search of Democracy Gen. Hammone raised by his personal influence the heads of the latter, he heaps maledictions. We do | were engaged last stening.

and efforts a regiment of cavalry early in the War, bought for them the best horses to be had in his section, and advanced the pay for a part of them until the Government was ready to refund it. He served with credit through the War, and is a most capable and successful man of business. He succeeds a very honor to himself and advantage to the State.

Such is the ticket, representing the western, eastern, southern and northern sections of our State, which has been selected to bear the Republicau-Union banner through the contest before us. Let no friend elsewhere doubt, as none here doubts, that it will be chosen by a decisive majority.

THE SOUTHERN CONVENTION.

The address and resolutions adopted by the Southern Convention yesterday, declare that Mr. Johnson's policy is responsible for our present troubles, and testify that the encouragement given the Rebels has placed the lives and fortunes of Southern Union men in the hands of men who have fearfully abused their power. Congress is earnestly sustained and asked to give further protection to the loyalists in the Rebel States. We commend both the address and resolutions to the people, for they deserve no ordinary attention. They do not, however, fully express the views of the Unionists who come from the Seaboard States. There was in the Convention a decided majority of delegates from the Border States, and they controlled Thus the necessity of Impartial Suffrage is not asserted by the Convention, a fact which must be understood to mean that Maryland, West Virginia, and portions of the Tennessee and Missouri delegations considered such assertion impolitic. The debate was very earnest between Gov. Hamilton and the opponents of a suffrage plank, but the matter was finally adjusted fortunately by the moderation and good sense of the Convention. The delegates from the unreconstructed States will to-day offer another address, in which their unalterable conviction of the necessity of Impartial Suffrage will be affirmed, and it is understood that this is to be acknowledged as the voice of the Union men of the extreme South-Texas, Louisiana, Georgia and Alabama. Great questions were considered by the Convention yesterday, but as we approve of the wise refusal of the Northern delegates to attempt to influence the Convention, so we consider it best to await its adjournment before entering into the debate. When Mr. Johnson asked the people to sustain him | This is a Convention of Southern men. They know what we of the North desire, and how deep is our sympathy with their hopes and aims. It is but just, then, that the North should, as far as possible, silently await the result of their deliberations.

RAILROAD SLAUGHTER. Night before last, the express train over the Central Railroad, which left Albany at 1 p. m. with the morning passengers from this City, was thrown off the track a few miles this side of Rochester, through the criminal neglect of a switch-tender, who had turned his switch to head off a gravel-train on to a side-track, and had forgotten to replace it: When the express train reached this point at full speed, it was of course led off by the misplaced switch, driven into a gravelbank, its engine, tender, and three or four cars piled upin a heap, seven or eight persons killed or mortally wounded, and thirty to fifty others more or less seriously injured. Both tracks were so thoroughly demolished that no train had been enabled to pass eight or ten hours afterward. The company's loss can hardly fall below a quarter of a million dollars, not to speak of the agony and irreparable loss of the human victims, their kindred and friends,

Years have passed since we first urged upon rail road managers the duty of guarding against such disasters by the simple expedient of so adjusting every switch that it can lead a train off the main What, then, are the people to read! If Mr. Johnson | track by a bar-springing away whenever the switchpossibly, there is some patented or other improved device having this end in view; but, if there is not, any good mechanic should be able to change every switch on a railroad into accordance with this idea at a cost of \$10 each-which, for the Central, would not be

one-third the loss by this single accident. We are weary of urging such obvious and pressing up scores of low groggeries, and raising the price of considerations. If grand juries would but do their bad whisky. We now hope to have the laws enforced duty, and indict a few boards of directors for such without further interference from Judges in the inter- manslaughters as that we have in view, we might public will allow the lives of hundreds to be left at the mercy of each ignorant, careless, sometimes The facts that every County and each Assembly drunken switch-tender, we shall have, each week or

OUR FINANCES.

The liquidated National Debt, less the amount of cash in the Treasury, one year ago, was over \$2,757,000,000; it is now but \$2,595,683,168. On the 1st of January last, it was \$2,749,491,745; so that its reduction during the last eight months has considerably exceeded One Hundred and Fifty Millions of Dollars. There is no parallel to this rapidity of xtinction in the history of any Government. At this rate, we should pay off the last dollar within less than fifteen years. And, though the present Congress has made very large reductions in the rates of Internal Taxation, it does not appear that the accruing revenue has thereby been sensibly diminished.

Such being the case, it is deplorable that, because of our deranged, inflated Currency, our Debt should be rapidly going abroad for sale at an average shave" of twenty-five per cent. While a French r British five per cent., having some years to run, would sell to-day for par or over, our six per cents., principal and interest payable in gold, are rapidly passing out of American into European hands at an average price of about seventy-five cents on the dollar. It is a burning disgrace as well as a National loss that this should go on. And we, in a time of peace and prosperity, are taking our pay mainly in goods that we consume and our children must pay for. This

We think the Secretary of the Treasury should endeavor to arrest it. He has over Seventy-six Millions. of Coin in his vaults, beside Fifty-six Millions of Currency-that is, of his own notes. He might certainly spare Forty if not Fifty Millions of his specie wherewith to buy up, as cheaply as possible, so much of the Public Debt as it would pay for. And this, we are confident, would so put up the price that ho more would go abroad, or else those foreigners who insisted on having it would be obliged to give nearly or quite

par for it. Can it be that Mr. McCulloch is indifferent to this steady efflux of our National obligations at a price so scandalously below their true value! We trust not. Yet he seems to be doing nothing to arrest it.

President Johnson in his strump speeches makes a parade of his churity, and proclaims himself the apestle of conciliation. He speaks glibly of the duty of forgiveness; dilates unetnously on the "balm of Gilead," and declares that, could be behold the work of reconstruction consummated according to "my poli-cy," his grateful feelings would find their most fitting expression in the language of pious old Simeon, who after he had seen "the salvation of the Lord" desired to "depart in peace" to the better world. But the President's charity is altogether one-sided. whose only sin is that they oppose his policy of re-

not quarrel with his charity. Forgiveness is a Christian virtue. But at the same time we must be allowed to question the genuineness of that charity which lacks the quality of catholicity. The spirit of forgiveness is a generous spirit, without any taint of bitterness, and all-embracing in its compassionate regards. Is this worthy man as Inspector, and will fill his place with the spirit that breathes in the President's recent speeches ?

CITY REORGANIZATION.

The Republican-Unionists of this City are at length to have a local organization based upon Republican votes cast in 1864, instead of the absurd and corrupting rotten-borough system hitherto in vogue, whereby 500 Republican voters residing in certain Wards were accorded equal power with 2,500 residing in other Wards. The new formation of Assembly Districts having rendered reorganization inevitable, the State Convention wisely resolved that it should be thorough. Our General and Nominating Committees for all but Municipal officers will henceforth be chosen by our twenty-one new Assembly Districts, whereof each is entitled to one delegate, one more for each 300 voters polled for Lincoln in 1864, and one for each fraction over 100. Thus, instead of five delegates from each Ward, each Union General or Nominating Committee will be composed substantially as follows: [We compute by Wards, because we have not the vote by the new Assembly Districts:]

II.... 2 XIII..... XIV..... XV......11 XVIII.................10 VII..... 5 VIII.... IX......13

Mr. W. O. Stoddard, Private Secretary of Mr. Lincoln, has sent us a card, elsewhere printed, in answer to our criticism. He has written a second letter which we are glad to accept as additional evidence that Impartial Suffrage might have been peaceably obtained. We quote:

"I cannot now recall any distinct verbal declaration by Mr. Lincoln concerning nearce suffrage; but I was, and still am, firmly convinced that when, in the Fall of 1884, I began the agistation of the singlet in the Sixte of Arkanas, I was acting in accordance with its wisnes, if not his precise instructions. My plan was to give the bailor to all black men of the usual age who had proved themselves good citizens by beering arms for their country, by paying taxes, or by acquiring a decent common-school education. These were the classes fally emancipated from Rebel control, and fitted to exercise the right.

emancipated from Rebel control, and fitted to exercise the right.

"At first I met with hitter opposition, constant calumny, thereats, &c. It was a shock to the minds of many of our best Union men, and still is, not only South but North. By degrees, however, a marked change was visible. The obnoxious doctrine was discussed openly and favorably. Men became accusiomed to regard it as one of the very probable results in the future. In the Sammer of 1865 I was detained in the Osachita constry, in the south of the State, by illness, for several months. On my return I was agreeably surprised at the procress made. We had rained from our bitter disappoint ment at the previous session of Congress, and looked forward almost undenbringly to our speeds recognition at the corning session. We were full of high hopes for the future. A majority of the State officers and other leading some expressed themselves to me personally in favor of the proposed shange in the osective franchise, and I repeat my assertion, had Congress then taken us by the hand and put our feet upon the rock of Federal support, the position and future of the State would have been determined for good."

That the South will not now listen to the proposi-

That the South will not now listen to the proposi tion to extend the franchise, is not so much by far the fault of Congress as it is of the President. Mr. Johnson has given the Rebel States assurances that they need no longer give the least regard to the wishes of the North, and that they shall, by the exercise of his authority, be fully restored to power. This has killed every liberal movement in the South. The responsibility must rest with Mr. Johnson.

DISGUSTED EARLY.

The Boston Herald, the only Democratic newspaper in Massachusetts of much influence, seems by no means sure either of the prosperity or virtue of the track only while the switchman holds it against that new and nameless party. The Philadelphia Convention was well enough, theoretically; but there is a track by a bar—springing away whenever the switch-man ceases to exert a positive force on his bar. Very perfect palisade of "ifs" bristling in the way of a perfect palisade deal remains to be seen," says The Herald, sagely. Then it goes on thus:

"If small, tricky, dirty, party demagognes get the control of the movement, and thrust their disgusting, revolting car-cases in the front, the people will not touch it, and it will be-come a miserable failure."

-This is sharp, at least, if not savory. But what would The Herald have? Appetite knows no moral distinctions. A man may be hungry without possessing all the cardinal virtues. Here is a political specumanslaughters as that we have in view, we might rationally hope for a reform. But, so long as the lation set on foot, and who should go into it but the homage of your respect to the memory of one who rose among reach your outer ranas. Lou age to come and the lation set on foot, and who should go into it but the homage of your respect to the memory of one who rose among question of Me you to the nightest eminence for talent and for successful labor questions.

> sidulty, the "increase" may prove insignificantly small. Thus far, the eards are played with anything pr but foxy sagacity. The trip to Chicago turns out, as we supposed it would, to be the most laughable political blunder committed by any body of politicians in our time, and that is saying a great deal. Another 500 miles of repasts and rhetoric would prove a finisher. However, they are hardly needed.

The N. Y. Times says of Ward Beecher's Johnson

"It is a giant throb of patriotism. It is Moses again smit-ing the rock, that the waters of truth may gush forth and flow through the land."

-It used to be thought impolite to speak of ropes, hemp or halters, in the presence of one whose father was hung; and good breeding must condemn any mention of Moses in connection with Johnson or any of his ex-Republican disciples. Be civil!

DEMOCRATIC PRIMARIES.—The advertising columns of undry Democratic sheets having contained an official call for Primary meetings last evening, for the election of Delegates to Albany, our reporters were detailed to secure the names of the elected parties. The success which these reporters met with tends to prove Demoeratic calls a delusion and a snare. Thus, the Eighth Disrriet meeting was called at No. 29 Pitt-st., which is a private dwelling, of which the residents had not the remotest ides of any meeting which might, could, would or should be held there. The Xth District meeting was advertised at the Sinclair House, Broadway and Eighth-st. This has been converted into private apartments, and the Democratic clans. These are but samples of the bootless

inland sea from the sands on which its waves were breaking, or the more unwelcome voices of the savage tribes who roamed over these majestic plains. Where within half the apon of an ordinary life there was one vast solitude, all is full of activity and progresss and the treasures of a polished civilization. Industry and the arts display their stores with a bounteousness which might well be mistaken for the accumulated surphases of centaries; aclence is teaching the truths which have been developed by the researches of the past, and enlarging the boundaries of human knowledge by new discoveries, education is universally diffused, and, above all, the temples which religion has reared to the service of God, from every precinct and aimost every street of the city point their spites to Heaven, as it were in acknowledgment of the merciful protection under which that triumphed over all the obstacles to its growth and become strong and self-reliant and prosperous. Fellow-citizens, in no other country of the present in no age of the past, could such a miracle of civilination have been wrought. And now this great city and the great West, of which it is by comparison but an inconsiderable part, have poured out the tens of thousands, who atend around me, in a mass so extended that no human voice could reach your outer ranks. You have come here to render the homage of your respect to the memory of one who rose among you to the brighest eminence for tainet and for successful labor you to the brightest eminence for tainet and for successful labor you to the heightst eminence for tainet and for successful labor your to the heightst eminence for tainet and for successful labor your to the heightst eminence for tainet and for successful labor you to the heightst eminence for tainet and for successful labor your outer ranks. You have come here to render the homage of your respect to the memory of one who rose among your successful propries measures of 1850," and "that the "measures where internal politics, while they adjusted the practical march to victory and victuals. "A great ligion has reared to the service of God, from every lation set on foot, and who should go into it but the "small, tricky, dirty, party demagogues." Let us be fair. It is their party; it is of their conception and creation; and why should n't they "control the movement" of this organization, i.e., if it ever attains any movement to control, which we think extremely doubtful! Those who cast their nets in the muddy waters of intrigue and faction must n't wonder if odd fish are sometimes brought up to the shore. The managers of this new concern are in no condition to pick and choose their customers. They must add to their "godliness brotherly kindness, and to brotherly kindness charity." They must turn up their noses at nobody. They must accept diareputable bob-tail as well as respectable rag and tag. Do the gentlemen who preside over "the little joker" at horse-races and militia-musters require bold adventures to exhibit certificates of church membership be fore they can be allowed to try their luck! Such make good character a qualification for membership. The Herdel adds, with touching simplicity:

"On the other hand, if sound men are put forward—men in whom the people have confidence—it will succeed."

This is a very safe remark to make. No man of ordinary fairness will deny that if the miscellaneous party can just contrive to get votes enough, it will sweep every State in the Union, and secure for its managers handsome and satisfying rations. All it needs is popular confidence. But this is a vegetable of slow growth, and, although Mr. Johnson may plant, and Mr. Seward may water, and other gentlemen may brandy-and-water, with undagging assisting the increase" may prove insignificantly small. Thus far, the eards are played with anything small. Thus far, the eards are played with anything small. The eards are played w his urgent solicitation, and tempted no donlit by the offer of \$2\$ a day, the youthful stranger accepted it. The sale occupied three days, and, before it was ended, he had won all hearfs by his Intelligence, his prompittude, his frankness, and his urbanity. It was the general judgment that a young man of so much promise should not be permitted to leave the neighberhood. A school was previded far him; and thus as a cierk and a teacher, a stranger, without friends and without means, not 21 years of see, relying on the taleuts God had given him, on an industry which never wearled, and a courage which never wavered, Stephen Arnold Douglas entered upon the great field of his labor in the West. It cannot be doubted that among a people battling with the hardships of a new country the favorable impression which his first appearance had made was confirmed by a knowledge of the difficulties be had overcome in preparing himself for active life. There was no romance in his early years. His youth was the history of hard work, and of a verpetual struggle to cultivate the talents of which he must have become conscious in his boyhood. He was born in Brandon, Vt., on the 23d of April, Isl3. On the last of July ensuing, his father died saddenly while helding his infant son in his arms. The first fifteen years of his life was passed on a farm, with such advantages of instruction as the district school afforded. Having no other means of education, he apprenticed himself to a carpenter, and worked two years at his trade, but was compelled to abandon it for wanter physicas strength. He returned to his native town, entered an academy and devoted nimself to classical studies for a year. He then removed to Canadair, sus, is New York, and remained there three years, continuing his classical studies, and for a portion of the time studying the law. In all these phases of his youth he wrinced the same intelligence and the same energy which distinguished his later, years, As an apprentice to acstructure of the country. In his classical and

mental principles, which, while they adjoated the existing difficulties, would prescribe rules of action in all fature time, when new Territories were to be organized or new States to be admitted into the Union. That the principle upon which the Territories of 1830 were organized was that the Stavery question should be banished from the Halls of Conspress and the political arean, and referred to the Territories and States which were immediately interested in the question, and alone responsible for its existence," and the report concluded by saving that "the bill reported by the Committee proposed to earry into effect these principles in the precise language of the compromise measures of 1850." The roceal of the Missouri Compromise was incorporated into the bill sta subsequent period at an amendment, and in this form it passed both Houses of Congress and became a law in 1834. Whatever differences of opinion may exist or may been tours have existed in regard to these measures, no one and day will cell in question the patriotic motive by which Information of the Senate, no popular clamber, the present incidental power with which has inservity, and present incidental power with which and the Senate, no popular clamber, no fear of the Congress of the Congression of the Senate, no popular clamber, or fear of the three humself into every areas in which he was assented, and defended himself with an intreptivity and a many frankness which always commanded the respect of those who differed with him, and with a vigor which often won them over to his own convictions. At no period of his life, perhaps, did Mr. Douglas appear as remarkable as on an occasion which you all remember—when heretured to while viry in 1854, where he had often been received with friumphant demonstrations of respect, and appointed a meeting in front of the North Market Hall its speak in defense of the Kanaas-Nebraka bill, Is was a moment of the wilded to while viry in 1854, where he had often been received with friumphant demonstrations for contentin

THE PRESIDENT'S TRIP.

THE CEREMONIES AT CHICAGO.

Laying of the Corner-Stone of the Monument to Stephen A. Douglas.

From North 1997, 199